

Nov. 7, Mrs. Betsey Stearns, aged
Paris, Nov. 6, Mrs. Charlotte, wife
Curtis.
Nov. 9, Mrs. Caroline M.
E. Jordan, aged 63 years, 11
Nov. 10, Lucy A. McDonald, aged
months.
Old Town, Nov. 12, Mrs. Simon
aged 88 years.
Nov. 17, Mrs. Louisa H. Lib-
bey, aged 70 years.

RTY FIVE CENTS

5-100 of a Dollar.

very much compared
Chief of it will be when
in the True "L. F." Medi-
the indigestion following
it may end in a fever,
it over if you are bilious. Re-
"A stitch in Time."

HICH?
r cent.
or 3 per cent.

much hammering are
wake to the fact that
money now lying in
drawing 3 per cent.,
Petit Manan Land &
rial Co., and pay you
cent. quarterly divi-
or 8 per cent. an-
with an almost ab-
guarantee of an extra
in 1896.
Estate Security in the
of a Security Redemp-
Bond accompanies
Stock Certificates. Also
Cottage Lots. This
ten cents a foot, will
be double that in less
year. Three hun-
sold in less than
months, fifty cottages
cted for to be built the
spring.

at you better wake
take a small invest-
least, so as not to be
ALTOGETHER?
e to-day for descrip-
regular and Surveys

man Land & Industrial Co.,
64 High Street,
Belfast, Maine,
m 401, John Hancock
ing, Boston, Mass.

DAMSON'S
BOTANIC
UGH BALSAM
CURES
COUGHS,
OLDS ASTHMA,
HAY FEVER
DISEASES LEADING TO
NSUMPTION
r Sizes 35¢ & 75¢

in Sidney, Me., July 10, 1895.

D. Carpenter.
I was fat and commenced feed-
tune to seven of my milk
ed it according to directions,
same kind and amount of
fore, only adding Nutritone.
Fourth week I had increased
ant of butter 8 lbs. more
getting from these same seven
e. I also fed it to a horse
rprised at the gain in
own on this horse.
eats are facts, and as I made
ange in feeds I must admit
did the work. Yours truly,
A. D. STEVENS.

Brewer, Me., July 12, 1895.

D. Carpenter.
I used your Nutritone last
a horse troubled with
and it did me good. I cleaned them
when everything else
also fed it to a cow for milk,
at two weeks I should say I
eased of a quart or more, and
it was what was claimed for it.
ours truly, D. C. SINCLAIR.

TRI-O-TONE.

For the cure of Croup, Whooping
Cough, Sore Throat, and all
Affections of the Throat and
Lungs. Sold by
HOLEY FOOD CO.
D. Carpenter, Pres't.
Office,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Assignee of His Appointment.

in the county of Kennebec, and
the, the eleventh day of November,

signed hereby gives notice of his
as Assignee of the estate of
of Augustus, in said county of
insolvent debtor, who has been
insolvent upon his petition by the
plency for said county of Kenne-
1895. J. W. JONES, Assignee.

Assignee of His Appointment.

in the county of Kennebec, and
the, the eleventh day of Novem-
1895.

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BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors.

Vol. LXIV.

Maine Farmer.

At the World's Fair the average
amount of butter realized from each 100
pounds of butter found in the whole
milk was 117.3 pounds. "Approximate
equivalent in butter" are the terms used
in expressing it by the association of
American Agricultural Colleges.

"Shall I sell my potatoes (at the going
low price), or feed them?" Sell them
every time, if a market can be found.
Compared with other stock food arti-
cles potatoes cannot be worth for feed-
ing more than seven or eight cents a
bushel.

A good Holstein cow is that owned by
the State College farm. She gave over
8000 pounds of five per cent. milk the
past year. Four hundred pounds of but-
ter fat is a good record. No one can tell
the exact amount of butter her milk
would have made.

At the annual meeting of the Brock-
ton (Mass.) fair the report of the Treas-
urer showed a net balance, at the last
exhibition, of \$16,317. This is better
than our State Fair did. But then,
Brockton has a far denser population to
draw from, and made up of a very differ-
ent class of people.

Have the highways been looked after
before the final freezing up? Nothing is
so costly as letting alone a good road.
This is one of the greatest defects in our
country road system. Useless to talk
about Macadamized roads until we learn
to put in practice the first principles in-
volved in the care of the roads we now
have.

Accepting an invitation from President
Harris of the State College to visit that
institution, witness something of the
work it is doing, and note the improve-
ments made thus far from the funds ap-
propriated for the purpose at the last
session of our legislature, we recently
spent a day in that very agreeable man-
ner.

We fear there are still many people in
our State who are not aware of the ex-
tensive provisions for educational work
now found on the college campus, and
which have been so freely provided by
the State. Though from time to time
the necessity for economy in State ex-
penditures has been so forcibly im-
pressed upon some individual legislators
that the full needs of the institution met
a measure of opposition, yet when the
limited population and valuation of the
State are taken into the account, it is
easily seen that the State has on the whole
dealt generously by it, and that through
its successive appropriations it has finally
equipped an institution in which every
citizen may well have a pride, and one
which so long as well managed cannot
fail of filling a place in the educational
work of the State, that will return a
thousand fold for the investment.

Attendance on the morning chapel ser-
vice gave full assurance that the days of
a dearth of students had passed by. It
was truly a gratifying sight to see up-
wards of two hundred students in their
seats and all in attendance at the present
time. Two hundred and fifty are enrolled
on the catalogue. These are all that the
present room at the institution can pos-
sibly accommodate, and too, as many as
is desirable to congregate together at one
institution. In fact, a large part of the
appropriation for the institution made
last winter, was for the purpose of pro-
viding additional facilities for giving in-
struction to the largely increased num-
bers now in attendance. As it now is
the rooms assigned to the different de-
partments of instruction have been di-
vided up and concentrated till every
nook and corner is filled to its utmost
holding capacity, and with it every pro-
fessor and instructor is compelled to
work to the full limit of time at his com-
mand. This plethora of students is most
gratifying, since it shows, first, the call
for such an institution, and second, that
it is fulfilling the work for which it was
instituted.

The heaviest work of repair has been
on the dormitory. This was one of the
oldest buildings on the campus and had
become much dilapidated from the
rough usage such a building unavoid-
ably receives, and besides never came
up to the conditions now deemed indis-
pensable.

The interior of this has been
substantially all taken out, important
changes in the plan made, an elevator
provided, replastered entire on two
floors, and substantially and elegantly
finished in all throughout. In its sani-
tary arrangement and in finish this dor-
mitory will now compare well with like
buildings elsewhere.

The new electric plant provided for in
the appropriations is next in importance
among the improvements made. Room
for this is secured by an annex to the
workshop. This plant serves the double
purpose of instruction in the electrical
engineering course, and also at the same
time does economic service in lighting all
the college building and the campus,
and ultimately to be extended to all the
dwellings, barns, stables, etc. It also,
when completed, will include the intro-
duction of motors for all light power
work needed in the different depart-

ments and in the dairy building. This
is a matter of the greatest importance in
that it not only is a saving in cost, but
also modernizes and brings down to date
the whole equipment. Nothing of like
cost has ever done so much. With its
great practical utility at the same time,
it affords opportunity for the class in
electrical engineering to study and be-
come familiar with an electrical plant at
work.

Three dynamos of as many different
sizes are to be used. A new Hamilton
Corliss engine of sixty-horse power, with
an eighty-horse power Heine boiler fur-
nish the power to run them. At the
same time they also run all the machin-
ery of the work shop.

Heretofore the college has never been
provided with a business office. The
President has been obliged to use his
own private study for an office, while
the Treasurer has been located down
town. Now a roomy office for both the
President and Treasurer has been fin-
ished and furnished in the basement of
Coburn Hall, which affords very satis-
factory quarters for conducting the busi-
ness transactions of the college, now
greatly increased over former years by
the larger number of students in attend-
ance. This was a much needed improve-
ment, and has been provided at compar-
atively small outlay. All persons having
business with either the official head of
the institution, or with its Treasurer,
now know where it is to be done.

The more than doubling the number
of students in attendance at the college
rendered the small quarters set apart in
a corner of the library for a reading
room entirely inadequate for that pur-
pose. Accordingly the large and well
lighted room adjoining the library,
formerly used for physical apparatus and
work in physics, has been fitted for a
library reading room. The office of the
Librarian has also been removed to this
room. This change leaves room in the
library proper for that enlargement of
shelf room called for by additions to the
library provided for by the legislature.

Improvements on the campus, in the
way of grading, planting and ornament-
ing, have been going on for two or three
years past, as means in hand would al-
low. Nothing was more needed. The
plan is now nearly completed, the last
being a new driveway and lawn in front
of the President's house, and which only
remain, the one to be seeded and the
other to be gravelled. Many trees have
been set out, groups of shrubbery plant-
ed. Time, however, will be needed to
bring out the full effect of these designs.
Much more time is to be given in the
future to the care and the keeping of
these adornments and their surround-
ings.

A large and elegant Chapter House has
been erected the past summer on the
college grounds, on the height of land
on the river side of the street—a beau-
tiful location and a fine structure—and
is to be occupied by one of the secret
societies as a club house.

The poultry plant, to be connected
with the farm, and which was provided
for last winter, will not be constructed
till another year. The purpose is to
have this a model in its way.
The recent fire in the laboratory great-
ly disarranged the work in chemistry.
Temporary quarters, however, have been
crowded into other parts of the building
for the present, so that the classes are
again at their work. The loss was nearly
covered by the insurance. It is quite
likely, though, that in the reconstruction
of that wing of the building another
story will be added, as for some time
contemplated. This probably will in-
crease the cost of reconstruction some-
what above the insurance.

On the farm work is going on after
the usual course. At the barn Prof.
Gowell has a fine looking, well kept
herd of cows with which to carry on his
dairy school work. A silo has been built
in the barn, and is now filled with corn
for this winter's use. At the station barn
Prof. Jordan has a silo filled with corn
for experimental feeders, the results from
feeding which will probably be heard from
in due time.

Thus with the buildings all in com-
plete repair, the several departments
fully equipped with the needed appa-
ratus, with all the students that can well
be convened, and as many as is proper
to assemble at one institution, and with
income enough to carry on their educa-
tional work, it would seem there is no
longer call for extension in any direction
—that the policy of the management
should be to use the facilities now pro-
vided to the best possible advantage—
that the perfection of the college work
should be the object, rather than the ex-
tension of its work.

The course in agriculture still seems
to continue less in favor with students
at the institution than other de-
partments. There is, however, some
improvement in this direction over the
past. Graduates from this course are
wanted, and if capable are quickly taken
to fill important stations. The short
course in agriculture, to open again this
winter, is receiving appreciation by
young men of the farm, and an increased
class is looked for. Every possible effort
will be made by President Harris and
his assistants to make this course both
attractive and useful. Young men on

the farm should now be preparing to
take advantage of the opportunities of-
fered.

THE DAIRYMEN'S MEETING.

Our readers concerned in dairy mat-
ters noted of course the announcement
last week of the annual dairymen's meet-
ing to be held at Norway, Thursday
and Friday of next week. The interest in
these meetings is increasing from year
to year, as the importance of the work
there brought out is better understood
and more widely appreciated. But there
is always room for more. We wish
every dairymen, and every proprietor
and operator of a creamery in the State
could be brought together on the occa-
sion. There is room for them all to
make further and continuous study of
the problems and intricacies surround-
ing this important business, on the farm,
at the factory and in the market. There
is still too much indifference on the part
of all hands. There is, too, in the
cooperative business altogether too little
of sympathy and, therefore, of intimacy
between the proprietor and the patron
of the business. Their interests are
mutual. Hence they should work to-
gether with mutual efforts to build up,
perfect and conduct the business on the
basis of securing the best possible re-
sults and meeting out justice to all con-
cerned. It is in this way alone that the
business can stand and continue an ad-
vantage to all concerned. It does not
answer for the private dairymen to settle
down with the conclusion that he has
arrived to the limit of knowledge in the
business. Neither will it do for the fac-
tory operator to feel that he knows it
all. Nor should the proprietor of a fac-
tory conduct the business as though his
patrons had no rights he was holden to
respect. All should come together at the
convention with the view to learning the
advance knowledge of the day on all
these matters. It can only be done by
coming together. That is just what the
convention is for. The proprietors need
to know what the market wants. The
operators should study to know how to
make it. The farmers want to learn
what is required of them. We trust
there will be a large assemblage of all
these parties concerned at Norway. Es-
pecially should the operators of the fac-
tories—those who make the butter, be
there. There are too many of these
operators who have not mastered the
business. It may be a little rough to
say so, but they need to take lessons
from each other's work. None have ad-
vanced to a stage of knowledge where
there is still room to learn.

Farmers are continually called upon to
exercise a keen judgment over informa-
tion sent out for their benefit, even
though coming from high places. J. G.
Smith, assistant agriculturist to the de-
partment of agriculture at Washington,
has this to say for our benefit, it ought
to be, in regard to a well known fodder
plant:

"Alfalfa has been grown with more or
less success in every State or territory
in the Union, from Maine to Washington
and from California to Florida. There
is not a State from which the report has
not gone out that alfalfa will, when
properly treated, become one of the best
fodder plants. In the middle and eastern
States it promises to become a rival
of the better known and more widely
grown red clover."

Now, in all the northern and eastern
belt of States, it is as well known as that
there is such a plant, that alfalfa is not
there successfully grown, and is not,
therefore, a competitor for honors with
clover or any other fodder plant. It is
in the arid regions and on the porous
soils of the great interior where it finds
its great value. It has no place in the
north or east. If this is the measure of
knowledge that is to go out from the
new agricultural department at Wash-
ington, the north and the east seem not
to be in its benefits. What has Professor
Scribner, chief of that division, to say
about it?

INDIAN CORN CULTURE.

The above is the title of a book of 243
pages, written by Professor C. S. Plumb,
Director of the Indiana Experiment
Station, and published by the *Breeder's
Gazette*, Chicago. It is a singular fact
that though corn exceeds in value in
this country all other grains put to-
gether, yet up to the appearance of this
volume we have had no treatise on its
culture. As might be expected from
the relations of the author of this work,
it is more a compilation of what others
have learned, known and written than a
record of the knowledge acquired by
himself of the subject of which he
treats. The work, however, is none the
less valuable for this. The author has
drawn together what is known of this
greatest of American cereals, history,
botany, varieties, manures, tillage,
planting, harvesting, chemical composi-
tion, feeding value, and methods of
preserving for use. All this matter is
brought down to date. Price one dollar.

REPORT THE CORN CROP.

The editor of the *Farmer* has always
liked barn manure pretty well for the
corn crop, and has made it a chief re-
liance in growing the crop. But there
are farmers who are growing corn with
the application of commercial manures

alone, and their success is not at all
questioned. The past season was es-
pecially favorable for this crop. Will
not those farmers who have used the
commercial forms of manures alone
report their experience for the benefit of
other farmers? More corn, more cattle.

FROZEN FOOD.

How Country Produce is Kept Fresh in a
Boston Storage Warehouse.

Not only the spring chicken but all
fowl destined for the market, are most
of them sent fresh-killed to the cold
storage warehouse where they are frozen
hard as blocks of stone and kept this
way in perfectly good condition until the
following summer or fall. This is true
not only of fowl but of all sorts of game—
quail, partridge, ducks, geese, woodcock,
pigeons, etc. By this process, also, fruit
of all kinds is obtainable out of season;
pears can be had in early summer, apples
can be bought in the spring, when they
can be procured in no other way, and so
on. It is a practical means of supplying
the market with provisions that would
otherwise be unobtainable.

The method of refrigeration which is
done by the action of evaporating am-
monia is a most effective substitute for
the employment of ice for freezing pur-
poses, and the perfection of the process
is exceedingly interesting as described by
the *Boston Transcript*. Just outside of
the boundaries of Little Italy stands a
big building, one of a number of such in
Boston, which is devoted to the uses of
"cold storage," as it is called. In this
building are hundreds of rooms which
are kept at various stages of freezing
temperature, according to the needs of
the various goods stored therein. Some
of the rooms range in temperature from
fifteen to twenty degrees below zero,
and are completely covered with accumu-
lations of frost—walls, ceilings and floors.
It crackles under one's feet with a most
wintry sound, and glitters in the rays of
the electric lights like powdered crystal.
The power of ammonia-vapor to absorb
heat is the agent utilized to supply the
use of ice in reducing the temperature
of these rooms to various degrees of cold.

A Monstrous Freezer.

The refrigerating machine which is
the motive-power of this interesting pro-
cess of chemistry is a monstrous affair.
The largest machine of its class in ex-
istence, its huge mechanism performing
the same amount of work in freezing as
thirty carloads of ice a day, and at a far
less expense, and a much greater con-
venience of arrangement, and from this
comparison one can judge of the size and
capabilities of this wonderful piece of
mechanism. The liquid ammonia is
forced through a small pipe, which opens
into a larger one by means of a tiny hole
through which the ammonia is sprayed.
The sudden precipitation into a larger
space transforms the liquor into vapor,
and evaporated ammonia has a tempera-
ture of about thirty degrees below zero.

August Ice and Snow.

The pipes where the ammonia becomes
a vapor are so much colder than the rest
of the machine room that they are loaded
with ice continually, just as the intense
cold of a winter's day encrusts the win-
dow panes with thick frost. It is neces-
sary, frequently to clear the pipes of
the accumulating ice which clogs them,
and the ice is thrown into the street at
the rear of the building. Some street
gamins were arrested one hot day this
summer for making themselves obnox-
ious to passers-by, and when brought up
in court astonished the judge by testi-
fying that the charge against them was
that they had been making snowballs out
of the ice thrown into the streets. As
all Boston was perspiring under the ex-
cessive heat at the time, the court was
rather amused at the charge, until the
boys explained that their ammunition
came from the storage warehouse near
their homes.

Cold Fruits.

All sorts of fruit, pears, peaches,
oranges, apples, grapes, such as berries,
lemons, bananas, string beans, green
peas, all kinds of vegetables, oysters,
preserves of all sorts, butter, cheese, eggs
—an almost endless list of good things
to eat are kept here in the various de-
grees of cold which they require, and
last for months in good condition. Ap-
ples and pears of certain varieties will
keep a whole year without spoiling.

Cold Better Than Pickle.

Cold storage is much better for eggs
than the process of preserving them in
lime, which was formerly much em-
ployed, and is much simpler. Eggs are
packed in lime to exclude the air, which
it does to a certain extent but not wholly.
The tendency of the yolk of the egg is to
rise to the shell on being kept any length
of time, and once reaching the shell, is
spoiled, because the shell is porous
and what air has penetrated the lime
reaches the yolk. So when eggs are
packed in lime it is sometimes necessary
to reverse their position once in a cer-
tain length of time in order to prevent
the yolk reaching the shell. In cold
storage the white of the egg is chilled
and thickened, which keeps the yolk
stationary, and the egg is thus kept in a
state of preservation for six or eight
months.

Feed Sundries.

Comparatively few city dealers sell
really fresh eggs, and in winter when
eggs are scarce it is next to impossible

to get fresh laid eggs in the city. Cold
storage or lime eggs are used almost
wholly. A very practical use for cold
storage is the advantage it offers for
storing furs and woolen clothing of all
sorts during the warm weather, thus
avoiding all bother from camphor or
other more or less efficacious moth-
destroyers, for nothing in the insect line
can exist in a temperature of twenty de-
grees below zero. Young trees and
plants are often sent to the cold storage
warehouse which have been imported too
early in the season to set out. They are
here kept in a chilled condition sufficient
to arrest growth, but not enough to in-
jure them, and when the proper time ar-
rives they are taken out and planted,
none the worse for their cold reception
in a foreign land.—*Ploughman*.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Secretary of the Board of Agri-
culture has arranged the following in-
stitutes:

Knox Co. at West Rockport, Friday,
Nov. 20, and Washington, Saturday, Nov.
30. Cumberland Co. at Cumberland Nov.
Saturday, Dec. 7. Oxford Co. at East
Hebron, Monday, Dec. 9. Androscog-
gin Co. at South Lewiston, Tuesday,
Dec. 10. Sagadahoc Co. at Bowdoin
Ctr., Wednesday, Dec. 11, and at Harps-
well Ctr., Thursday, Dec. 12. Kennebec
Co. at Pittston, Friday, Dec. 13. Prof.
G. M. Gowell of Orono will visit Lincoln
county with the Secretary, and speak
upon the subject of "Stock Breeding." Prof.
F. L. Harvey of Orono, and Dr.
G. M. Twitchell of Augusta will accom-
pany the Secretary into Knox county,
the former taking "Injurious Insects
and the Most Harmful Weeds," and the
latter "Poultry," for their themes.
Hon. W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin, the
acknowledged dairy authority of the
country, will speak in Cumberland Co.
Mr. C. S. Pope of Manchester, and Mr.
W. A. Luce of South Union, will be in
Oxford, Androscoggin, Sagadahoc and
Kennebec counties with the Secretary,
and speak on "Orcharding and Small
Fruits." The Secretary taking "Modern
Methods in Corn Growing," "The Silo,"
"System in Farm Work," and his ever
welcome lecture, "Why Go West, Young
Man?" for his subjects. Full meetings
are confidently expected.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION OF THE MAINE STATE GRANGE, P. O. H.

Will Be Held in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Bangor,
Commencing December 17th, at 10 O'clock.

Arrangements have been made for the
entertainment of Patrons during the
session as follows:

Penobscot Exchange, Windsor House
and Bangor Exchange at one dollar per
day for board and lodging, two persons
in a bed; and one dollar and twenty-five
cents each for persons occupying a bed
by themselves. The St. James Hotel will
furnish board and lodging, conditions as
above, for seventy five cents and one dol-
lar per day respectively, with no extra
charge for fire, except at the Penobscot
Exchange, where twenty-five cents extra
will be charged if fire is furnished. Pa-
trons desiring rooms will be booked for
the same by writing to the proprietors of
the above mentioned hotels. Arrange-
ments are made for headquarters at Pe-
nobscot exchange. For further infor-
mation in relation to hotel arrangements,
address Brother E. H. Gregory, Bangor.
Tickets at one fair the round trip will
be sold on the 16th and 17th at all the
stations of the different railroads in
Maine, good to return on or before the
21st over the Maine Central, and 23d
over all other roads.

O. MEADER, Chairman Ex. Com.
Albion, Nov. 15.

MILK INSPECTION.

For Fine Cream and Butter.

[J. J. Jackson, before the Eastern Butter
and Cheese Makers' Association.]
These are the days of bacteria and mi-
crobes, which have only recently, so to
speak, been understood, but it is an es-
tablished fact that these little invisible
mites do exist and cause not only disease
in the human race but also play an im-
portant part in connection with the pro-
duction of fine cream and butter.

Milk inspection with me is my experi-
ence on the scales platform with the point
in view of making the finest quality of
cream and butter for city trade.
The first requisite and essential thing in
the production of fine milk is a good
healthy cow, coupled with a well bal-
anced ration of good, clean food. With
this knowledge of what we want well
known, it behooves us to inspect and see
that we get it. How can this be done?
In the first place, as you are receiving
milk daily, it is essential that you should
taste and smell of every can of milk, and
if you possess the faculty of detection
that is necessary, you will occasionally
find milk that is generally termed
"tainted milk." This term covers a multi-
tude of causes such as poor food, poor
dirty water for watering cows, and also
for washing cans in, poor ventilation, un-
cleanness in milking, neglecting to cool
the milk, allowing it to stand in poorly
ventilated places, mixing warm and cold
milk together, milk from sick cows, etc.
All these go to cause different flavors
the milk, allowing it to stand in poorly
ventilated places, mixing warm and cold
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All these go to cause different flavors
the milk, allowing it to stand in poorly
ventilated places, mixing warm and cold
milk together, milk from sick cows, etc.

Of course, with the best of care, cows
are sometimes out of condition, but
aside from this blame and primary
causes of all poor quality milk are care-
lessness, negligence and perhaps ignor-
ance of the owner of the cows or farmer.
Inasmuch as a cow is responsive in a very
marked degree to the care and attention
given her, we must acquit her of faults,

and place the causes of nearly all poor,
tainted milk on the shoulders of the
farmers or producers.

I have stated the causes of much of the
poor milk that to-day is troubling all
manufacturers of fine cream and butter,
and further will endeavor to describe the
remedy. As I have before stated, the
farmer is to blame largely, and therefore
has the power to apply the remedy. He
can feed the proper food; he can, if he
will, aerate the milk, and thus thoroughly
cool it to a temperature of 60° in winter
and 50° in summer. The quicker this is
done after milking the better, for at this
point, the immediate aeration and sub-
sequent cooling of milk, is what decides
the keeping quality of cream, regardless
of all the care you can give it thereafter.

With us at "Sheffield Farms," the con-
sumers of our cream, butter and milk in
New York city are exacting customers,
demanding strictly first-class goods in
return for first-class prices. Therefore,
to enable us to hold our trade, we guard
with a jealous eye the quality of all milk
regularly, that we may locate and check
up every irregularity. This is done by
taking about a gill of milk from each
can of every patron's supply. Each
sample has a number that corresponds
with the number of the patron. These
are then taken and placed in a room
where the temperature is uniform and
ventilation good. After twelve hours,
they are all tested; if found good, are
left and tested again in twelve hours
more; if then found good, are left stand-
ing another twelve hours, or thirty-six
hours from time of taking samples. If
at this stage none of the samples show
any signs of bad flavor, you can depend
on making the finest quality of goods
from such milk. However, if some of
the samples develop strong flavor in
setting only twelve hours, you have ab-
normal milk. The cause in this case
undoubtedly is uncleanliness.

If, however, some of the samples from
the first show signs of a strong flavor,
which continues to increase gradually as
it grows old, and if the cream which
rises has a tough, leathery feeling and
appearance, you can rest assured you
are in this case what is termed a "stripper
milk." It is milk from cows well ad-
vanced in gestation. Of all poor milk this
is the poorest. If manufactured up in-
to butter and cream, the objectionable
flavors will at first be hardly perceptible,
but by the time the product reaches the
consumer it will show a very strong, rank
flavor, and the first mail will inform you
that the butter is bad.

I have said it was essential to taste
and smell of every can of milk as it is
received. So it is, but this stripper fla-
vor cannot be detected with positiveness
in fresh, cool milk. If it is your desire
to make the finest article obtainable
from milk, it behooves you to avoid all
milk of the stripper flavor. I hold that,
provided the butter maker of New Eng-
land handles his cream with skill and
ability, there is no cause that affects the
quality and standard of butter so much
as the milk from cows that are what
rights should be dry. They are what I
mean by "strikers." I know they are
the source of a great deal of the poor but-
ter that is made in northern New England
in the winter months, where the farmers
practice summer dairying, and it is
equally true in all like localities.

Now, I wish to impress upon the minds
of all those who are receiving the milk
daily the importance of aeration of the
milk before cooling and the proper cool-
ing afterwards. With us, where we are
bottling large quantities of milk, we find
that milk that has been

Choice Miscellany.

WINGS.

Wings that flutter in sunny air,
Wings that drive and dip and dart;
Wings of the humming bird flashing by
Wings of the lark in the purple sky;
Wings of the eagle aloft and slow
Wings of the pigeon upon the roof;
Wings of the storm bird swift and strong
Wings of the wind sweeping across the sea—
Often and often a voice in a wing—
O, for the freedom, the freedom of wings!

O, to winnow the air with wings!
O, to float far above hurtful things!
Things that weary and fret and fret—
Deep in the azure to fly and forget
To touch in a moment the mountain's crest,
To haste to the valley for home and rest;
To rock with the pine tree as wild birds may
To follow the sailor a summer's day,
Over and over a voice in a wing—
O, for the freedom, the freedom of wings!

Softly responsive a voice in a wing—
Then hast the freedom, the freedom of wings.
Soon as the glass a second can count
Into the heavens thy heart may mount.
Hope may fly to the topmost peak,
Love its nest in the vale may seek;
Outspreading the sailor's sails a pinion may
Touch the ends of the earth in a summer's day.
Softly responsive a voice in a wing—
Then hast the freedom, the freedom of wings!

—Mary F. Butts, in Youth's Companion.

TANK WATER AND FILTRATION.

Mr. You Live in an Apartment, Read and Profit by This Story.

An experience in an apartment house in this city a few weeks ago served for an excellent text for the lecture of an expert sanitarian on the filtration of water.

Of force in the Croton main, the water of the day necessitates a tank on the roof, and pumping once a day, a not uncommon necessity in many portions of our city. The big round box-like structures seen so often on the roofs of flats, as one flies by on the elevated train, are these objectionable features of our water system.

The apartment house in question has one of these affairs, and one of the long-suffering tenants determined to find out why every short while the water ran muddy, and unfit to use. Investigation revealed the tank to have no outlet on the sewer, only the overflow pipe at the top, and it was impossible to clean the tank, except through the service pipes. Of course, this was never done, and the oldest inhabitant in the house could not say when there had been a long period of freedom from the muddy water.

The tank was found to have a layer of many inches of topsoil, and accumulations of sediment of years' standing. A plumber put in a connection with the waste service in the house, and a stop-cock, and now the tank is cleaned out once a week. But—and here comes in one of those evidences of human stupidity and ignorance—the janitor was seen one day to use the same broom with which he sweeps the cellar and street for cleaning out the tank. Imagination needs no aid to figure what might or might not be on that broom, from tuberculosis bacilli to every other microbe found in dust.

Here was a greater problem to solve than that of the plumber's part of the difficulty. To educate the janitor was the one remedy. Could one have chosen a more difficult task? A new broom and a lecture administered occasionally served, with the watchful eye of the disgusted tenant, to keep off a repetition of the old broom service, but human nature clings to a habit, and the new broom was soon as full of street dirt as the old one. Finally only flushing was urged, and that remains the method.

To make sure of safety, boiling the water is resorted to, and should be the invariable practice of every house dependent upon a tank. Filtering water is a very uncertain method. It must be done so slowly that not only by a mere cozing through a very deep sand-bed or an almost impervious stone, can there be a surety of the infinitesimal plants being kept back.

Filters consisting of sand, animal charcoal, wire cloth, paper, etc., do not afford protection against many unhealthy qualities which there may be in the water. They clarify a turbid water, but objectionable intruders are able to squeeze through in large numbers. If a household filter is scientifically planned and intelligently managed, and positive assurance is given its correct action, these household filters may be a very precaution, but "a great danger lies in the domestic filter," says Prof. Lankester, who has made searching investigations and careful experiment, "by reason of the filtering material being used over and over again, the filter becoming a germ propagation, and, passing into the water, making it worse than it was before."

Filters of whatever kind need to be handled with intelligent care, and should not be left to ignorant servants to clean. Sterilizing the filtering material should be done every time it is cleaned.—N. Y. Times.

THE LADY OF THE HOUSE.

He Saw Her, He Heard Her and He Left Her.

"Could I see the lady of the house?" asked one of the boldest and bravest of the book agent guild after he had tripped airily up the steps of a Detroit dwelling, mounted, and brought a small, delicate woman to the door by a vigorous ring of the bell.

"I guess you can see her if you ain't blind," she said calmly. "She's standin' right before you at the present time and anything you heve to say to her must be said right where she stands, for you don't get into this house to nebbe leave disease behind you after going into all sorts of places, as you agents do. I've read that that's one way so many contagious diseases get spread and I ain't a doubt but it's true. We had a nine weeks' siege of scarlet fever in this house, and it broke out just eight days after he'd been here, and I bought a book of an agent, and I always did believe and always will believe that it came into the house along with that book, for it had pictures in it and all the children handled it, so they did, and I'll go to my grave believing that it was that book that brought the disease in, and I burnt the book in the furnace, although it was like locking the stable after the horse was stolen, but then it won't be exposing any other children to the disease, for I wouldn't be willing to indict a thing of that sort on my worst enemy. You may think I'm lying, but I wouldn't, and if I—"

"But, madam—"

"The price of the things we had to burn up and destroy would have paid for fifty good books at a bookstore, where they wouldn't have been alive with disease germs and where a body'd know what was gittin' it. It stands to reason that you agents who are out

IN CINNAMON GARDENS.

Feeling the Bark and Preparing it for Market.

We were fortunate in the time of our visit, which was made in May, just at the commencement of the peeling season, and we were therefore afforded the opportunity of seeing how cinnamon is prepared for the market. The tree, which is known as the cinnamon laurel, in its natural state grows to a height of forty feet, and we were told it is very plentiful in the forests and jungles in certain parts of Ceylon, where it is apparently indigenous. The shoots from which the sticks of cinnamon are obtained with which we are familiar seldom grow to a greater height than fifteen feet. As our guide informed us, they are cut down to the stump every year, and a new crop of saplings springs up in their place. The young leaves of the cinnamon laurel are at first of a vivid scarlet color, but assume a dark green hue when the berries, which develop from small white flowers, have ripened. These berries are of a brown or purple color and a fragrant oil is obtained from them by the natives with which they anoint their bodies. Wax tapers are also made from the berries, which are used in the temples of the Buddhists.

We saw numbers of natives at work on the plantations. It is the inner bark, the "shoot" which furnishes the cinnamon of commerce, and the preparation consists of first stripping off the leaves, and after cutting the shoot into pieces of convenient length, a peculiar looking knife is used, with which the bark is slit and then peeled off with the fingers, in pieces as near as possible of uniform size. The men who cut and peel the shoots belong entirely to the Chalias caste. While thus toiling they do not wear clothes above their waists, and for a headress use either a white turban or coil the hair and fasten it with a comb of tortoise shell, after the fashion peculiar to the island Cingalese. The Chalias earn about twelve cents of our money a day.

It is necessary, before taking the next step, to lay the bark aside for a time until it is in proper condition for scraping, as the outer skin has to be removed. This is done by curling the still soft and pliable bark around a stick, which is held by the left hand and also secured in position by the feet of the stripper. The outer skin of the bark is then carefully scraped away. The pieces are deftly held in place by lodging them in a frame of crossed sticks, and holding them there by means of the toes while the delicate operation is performed. The bark is then placed in the sun to dry, and naturally curls up into the quills which form the articles of commerce. Three or four of these quills or sticks are placed inside one another to prevent breakage, and the cinnamon is then ready for shipment. The bundles are packed in boxes, and the bark is usually weighed about thirty pounds.

The reason that almost all the cinnamon used to-day is grown in Ceylon is probably due to two causes. In the first place, although cinnamon is not believed to have been indigenous to Ceylon, nowhere else has it been found in cultivation to the highest perfection. The cinnamon grown in the Philippine Islands, for instance, is not to be mentioned in comparison with the Ceylon product; in fact, Ceylon cinnamon monopolizes the market. The other cause of its rarity elsewhere is the severe penalties imposed by the natives of the Dutch East India Company in Ceylon for exporting it, which made it practically impossible to get seeds or plants out of the country for propagation elsewhere. The high price at which cinnamon was kept for a long time was maintained by destroying any surplus that was produced, and making it difficult to obtain. In the latter part of the eighteenth century cinnamon sold for as much as eighteen shillings a pound, where it now brings but one shilling. The government monopoly has been abolished, and cheaper grades from various tropical countries are now on the market.

The plantations were originally started by the Portuguese in the fifteenth century, and were formed by weeding out other trees in the jungles and thus affording a better opportunity for the cinnamon shrubs to develop. The Dutch followed the Portuguese in the cultivation of this valuable monopoly, and took the most selfish precautions to secure themselves heavy revenue from the sale of the cinnamon crop. We were informed that one of the principal uses to which cinnamon is now put is in the manufacture of chocolate.—Demorest's Magazine.

ILLINOIS IN A PRECIPITANT.

Sells the Model Brick Battleship "Illinois."

—Held Responsible by the Government.

The initial step in the proceedings which the navy department will probably institute with reference to the alleged sale of the model brick battleship "Illinois" by the Illinois state authorities after the vessel was turned over to them for the use of the Chicago naval militia has been taken by Acting Secretary McKidoo in writing a letter to Gov. Altgeld inquiring into the matter. Illinois had been disposed of it. It is claimed by officials of the navy department that the transfer of the battleship was made solely that it might be used as an armory or for other purposes by the naval militia of the state, and the abandonment of that organization causes the vessel to revert to the federal government. The Illinois was designed by Rear Admiral Richard V. Meade, U. S. N., retired, and was used at the world's fair for the naval exhibit.

Women Barbers Invade Grand Rapids. Three women barbers came to Grand Rapids, Mich., a few days ago from Chicago, and opening a shop on Canal street applied to the barbers' union for a working card. The card was refused, and now the girls are running their shop as a nonunion place with a cut-rate scale of prices.

Divorce in Canada.

Canada has granted but 116 divorces the last twenty years.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

Cataract in the Head.

Is due to impure blood and cannot be cured with local applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured hundreds of cases of catarrh, because it purifies the blood and in this way removes the cause of disease. It also builds up the system and prevents attacks of pneumonia, diphtheria and typhoid fever.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. "Tommy, go down to the grocery store and bring me a pound of starch." "I haven't time to go down to the grocery and get a pound of starch. It's most schooltime now." "Is that so?" said Mrs. McVapid, with a troubled look, then brightening up, she added, "Well, then run down and get only half a pound."

The only inheritance many receive from their ancestors is impure blood. Fortunately, it is in every one's power to transmit a cleaner heritage to their posterity by the simple use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only blood-purifier admitted at the Centennial World's Fair.

Freddie—Ma, didn't the missionary say that the savages didn't wear any clothes?

Mother—Yes, my boy.

Freddie—Then why did he put a button on a missionary's coat?

Statistics show that more people die of consumption than from any other cause.

Slight colds are the true seeds of consumption. Beware of the slightest cough. Adamson's Botanic Balsam stands without a peer. Trial size only 10 cents.

Casey—'P'hat made Mulligan fall off de ladder? Did his fat slip?

Reilly—"It did not. O! told him a joke an hour ago and he just now tumbled."

If the hair is falling out, or turning gray, requiring a stimulant with nourishing and coloring food, Dr. Williams' Sarsaparilla Hair Renewer is just the specific.

Mrs. (uncertain age)—"I pride myself on my descent. One of my ancestors came over in the Mayflower."

De Smith—"Was it your father or mother?"

By the Baby is cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Sore Gums Syrup for cutting the gums, always all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-cent bottle.

"No, no; I wouldn't dare to have my husband help when we move." "Why not?" "He's a depot baggage man, you know, and he'd be sure to forget himself."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"Look a heah, seh," indignantly exclaimed a colored gentleman, "does yer name call me a nigger?" "Dat's what I mean," "An' why, seh?" "Splain yer self, ur take de rough consequence."

"Case I seed yer when yer stole a coat."

"Wall, dat's all right, but if yer hadn't seed me I'd o' whipped yer, seh." Better be particular how yer fools wid me, man, case I comes from a proud family."

Stop, Lady, Stop!

Lean and look at He's such a crank; My star! I thank I'm not his wife; He'd make my life A scene of strife.

Stop, lady, stop! His liver is out of order. He's just too nice for anything. His wife says, "when he is well." Every wife's husband should, if sick, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures the liver and kidneys in good working order, purifies the blood, cleanses the system from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, and tones up the functions generally. Once used, it is always in favor. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets permanently cure constipation, headache, indigestion and kindred derangements.

OAKLAND'S SEA SERPENT.

Proves to Be a Rare Species of the Fox Shark of the Pacific.

The queer creature of the sea captured by Italian fishermen near Goro Island, which has been on exhibition in Oakland, has been purchased by the academy of sciences and shipped to San Francisco.

J. W. H. Riley, a stenographer and fish expert, made an inspection of the fish, says the Spokane Spokesman-Review. Then he consulted his books, and announced that it is a fox shark, a creature very rare on the coast.

Rich Deposit of Aluminum.

A very rich deposit of aluminum has been discovered at Dover, N. H. Workmen, while excavating for the foundation of a bank building, discovered it. The metal glistens brightly in the sunlight. It is very rarely found so rich. The clay is so soft it can be shoveled up easily.

Everybody Talking About It.

Everybody is talking about the great free offer of Dr. Greene's, the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, and who discovered that wonderful medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. He makes a specialty of treating patients through letter correspondence, and telling him their symptoms. After thoroughly studying each case he answers the letter, explaining the cause of each symptom and telling a sure way to get well and strong. He makes the patients understand exactly what ails them and tells them all about their complaint, and all this is entirely free of charge. They save the expense of a trip to the city, have no need to pay, and have the benefit of the best medical advice and consultation. Here is an opportunity for you to get well, reader, you can either accept or reject it. Which will you do?

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss.

LOCAL COUNCIL.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that he will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of December, A. D. 1895.

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

WILL AID FARMERS.

Electrical Apparatus That Determines Amount of Moisture in the Soil.

The well-known fact that damp earth is a better conductor of electricity than dry earth is the basis idea of an apparatus invented by Prof. Milton Whitney, chief of the division of soils in the agricultural department, which he thinks will be a valuable aid in producing the best results from the cultivation of soil.

Two plates constructed of the same material that forms the carbon points in arc lights, are sunk in the ground at any desired depth. A current of electricity is then passed from one to the other and an instrument measures, in ohms, the resistance the soil between the plates makes to the passage of the current. A table prepared from the results of many experiments shows at a glance the percentage of moisture in the soil. The apparatus will be especially valuable in hothouse culture in Prof. Whitney's opinion, for in them the conditions are best for regulating the proportions of moisture, but the amount of moisture in the fields can be regulated to a great degree of cultivation. This is particularly in sections of the country where irrigation is practiced. By the use of this apparatus, which is quite simple and comparatively inexpensive, the farmer can accurately determine what crop is best adapted to the soil of each field and thus make his labor and investment count for the most in results.

From a series of experiments conducted the past summer Prof. Whitney has practically demonstrated that when a pasture land shows less than 13 per cent of moisture, it is an actual danger line and a devastating drought is imminent.

The Monadnock has been building for twenty years and more, her keel having been laid in 1874.

The rebellion and in 1866 she was sent to Valparaiso during the Spanish troubles in Chili. When things quieted in the latter country the monitor was ordered to the Mare Island yard, and she came to San Francisco in convoy of the Vanderbilt.

The Monadnock is a double-turreted monitor and will carry two four-inch guns in each turret. Her secondary battery will consist of Hotchkiss and Gatling guns. She will carry from 180 to 200 men. The big rifles have been at Mare Island for some months and are housed over with canvas. The trial trip of the monitor will not be made until the vessel has been ordered into commission. When she goes to sea she will have on board all her men and stores. No officer has yet been assigned to the command of the Monadnock.

The old Monadnock was dismantled at Mare Island. Her turrets were removed, her timbers have been cut up into relics of former glory.

FALCONRY IN ASIA.

Eagles Used for Capturing Foxes, Gazelles and Even Deer.

The exhibition at Tashkent in 1891 included a department of the chase, in which the most distinguished falcon teams of Turkistan figured prominently. The Khan of Khiva was an exhibitor and was represented by his best birds and his most skillful falconers. Instead of allotting the prizes, according to the most usual plan, to the best-looking birds, matches were instituted and the relative merits of the competing birds was determined by the test of what they could do. I had an opportunity on this occasion to make a thorough study of the technical details of a sport which I had already practiced under different circumstances.

Such large birds as the eagle are trained for falconry in Turkistan, and are used for the capture of foxes, gazelles, antelopes, and even, it is said, deer. They are so heavy that the falconer is not able to carry them on his arm alone, and has to support it on a crooked prop, the base of which is attached to his saddle.

According to the Arabian traditions, the training of the falcon to hunt was first accomplished by an inhabitant of Mosul; but the training of the eagle has been practiced by the Chinese and the Mongols from an antiquity much more remote than the Arabian period, and falconry was probably introduced into Turkistan from the north of China, and then into Persia, perhaps by some Hunnish people.

Falconry is so deeply established in Turcoman life that people in modest conditions and even children engage in it. A favorite winter game of the children in the streets of Samarcand and other large cities of central Asia consists in setting in flight crows which are held by long strings tied to the hand, and practicing the exercises of falconry with them.—M. Edouard Blanc, in Popular Science Monthly.

How Icelanders Take Snuff.

A peculiarity concerning the use of snuff in Iceland may be of interest. The snuff is made in bars after the manner of plug tobacco, and is sold in that shape to the natives, nearly all of whom are addicted to its use, and prefer it thus prepared. The Icelanders allows the nail on the right hand thumb to grow long for the purpose, and when using the snuff scapes it off the bar with this nail on the back of the left hand and applies it to the nose.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Royalty in England Pays Its Fare.

It is very frequently asserted in ill-informed quarters that the queen travels free over all the railways in Great Britain, while the expenses of the royal family are paid by the treasury. This, of course, is absolute nonsense. The queen, when even on expeditions abroad, pays her own journey alone; and the royal family pay their fares whenever they travel, just like ordinary passengers.—London Sketch.

Inclined to Assist Him.

"You don't object to a contributor dropping into poetry once in a while, I presume," said the editor, with an affable smile.

"Certainly not, sir. Sit down," replied the editor, pushing the waste basket toward him.—Chicago Tribune.

THE PARADISE OF SNAKES.

Java Has Millions, and Many of the Most Poisonous Kind.

The Italian sugar estate in Java comprises over twelve thousand acres, about one-third of which is in cane. This is in one of the most densely wooded parts of Java, and the bush is like a wall, impervious even to many wild animals, but snakes flourish and there are no less than ten varieties of the coolest employed in this estate, have died inside of four months from snake bites. The chain viper is most dreaded, as it will not get out of one's way, and when trodden on by the barefooted natives, strikes fatally. Twelve miles away is the ruined city of Chora, a wilderness of temples built of stone, cut in designs as fine as lacework. On the north side of all these buildings are long arched passages, and here wild animals resort to get out of the intolerable heat. Leading from these avenues are hundreds of small chambers having no windows. In these lurk the snakes that can be found anywhere else in the island.

It is not surprising that the eastern nations look upon Englishmen as lunatics. They do so many foolish things from no apparent motive save to risk their lives. Two years ago an English naval lieutenant was here visiting a neighboring planter and his peculiar craze was making a collection of Javan reptiles. His only attendant was an English sailor lad about sixteen, and these two, against all warning, went roaming around the forests without a guide. In Chora, the ruined city, the lieutenant found a rich harvest and killed a magnificent black jaguar, but a large snake, which he ended his sport. One day he and the boy were under one of the long archways of the big temple and, looking through the doorways of one of the dark chambers, saw something yellow in the far corner. Without a moment's thought he entered and gave the mass a punch with his cane. A tremendous hiss that fairly shook the walls was followed by an assault swift as the leap of a tiger, and the man found himself seized by a huge Bari snake, the most aggressive and dangerous of our constrictors. His left shoulder was crushed by the brute's teeth, and quick as a flash a coil was around his head, and he felt the steel-like compression. But the grit of the boy saved his master's life. He had a heavy, sharp wood knife, and he struck the reptile two heavy blows just back of the head, the most vulnerable part of its body, because the thing was so close to the head. The coil relaxed, but a powerful tail lashed out, breaking the boy's leg. It was two hours before they were found and brought up in a cart. The lieutenant's left shoulder was crushed beyond surgery and the arm was useless. Both master and boy recovered after a spell in hospital. I saw the snake, a hideous object, black and yellow, and fifteen feet long. Such a brute would crush a horse.

Gunning one day near the Wasil river in the interior of the island, I watched a number of wild hogs coming to the water to drink. Suddenly, the head of a snake arose above the grass and a boy squealed. A python had seized a full-grown one, easily three feet high at the shoulder, and thrown two coils around the body.

Under the tremendous pressure the hog seemed to lengthen, and when the snake uncoiled I saw only a strip of meat, nothing distinguishable but the head. I shot the snake. It was twenty feet long and not over seven inches through, and yet its coils had crushed the bones of its prey like chips.

There is no doubt that hidden away in the vast swamps of the interior are many anacondas of enormous size. Parties have been made up to hunt them, but the natives have been driven back. In the museum at Batavia is the skin of a serpent that must have been fifty feet long when living. Such a brute would kill a man as easily as it would a rabbit. I have in my possession the jumper and loin-cloth of a coolie that had been swallowed by a snake. The clothes seem to have been knotted by hand, so tightly are they rolled. The only part of the body found was the lower jaw-bone. All the rest had been digested.

There are certainly people who have some occult power over snakes. We have here an Indian coolie who is immune from the bite of any snake, harmless, and yet a terror to his countrymen, and he always has one or more venomous serpents about his person, and these he will handle and gabble to by the hour. We have a coral snake, bright scarlet, known as the kora. It is deadly in its bite, and vicious in its temper. Fighting to the last, yet in the coolie's hands it is inert, and makes no attempt to bite, but if he puts it on the ground it will attack anything in the way, killing chickens with one dart. It is a horrible sight to see the coolie come in with a gray cobra, six feet long, coiled around his arm, and he holds it as if striking at everything that comes near. So, much to his grief, Samul was told, under penalty of a thrashing, not to bring any more snakes into the compound.

There is one curious reptile here, fortunately not very common. It is a wheeled snake, or riding along Broad street, was dismounted and made several ineffectual attempts to right the lamp, only to find that the reservoir leaked and that the oil had all escaped. Drawing an ordinary, small-sized, plaited paper Chinese lantern from his pocket, he inserted a piece of tallow candle, which he lighted, and then slipping the fine wire handle over one of the handle-bars, he vaulted into the saddle and rode off.

PUT A CHECK ON BLOOMERS.

People of Birmingham, Ala., Effectually Stop the Craze.

Women of Birmingham, Ala., may ride bicycles, but they have put away all ideas of adopting bloomers, and all on account of a clever craze that resorted to those who oppose the fashion. When the craze first struck the city none but extremely young girls appeared on the streets in the bifurcated garments. It was whispered, however, that the young women, and some not so young, were hastily preparing their new suits. Then the anti-bloomerites played it low down. They employed a coal-black negress of ponderous weight and flabby form to ride a bicycle through the streets day after day. They attired her in a gorgeous costume, consisting of flaming red waist, blue trousers, with a wide white stripe down the sides, and bright yellow hose. Owing to her great adiposity this grotesque figure perisped at every pore as she wheels along the street, but she was well paid for her labor, and the bloomer craze has been killed forever in Birmingham.

Silent but Certain.

There is no discomfort, no disturbance of business or pleasure, no loss of sleep or health, no danger of poisoning, so that natural, healthy habit is brought about.

Hood's Pills are silent but certain in their effect. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 25c. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hood's Pills only.



How Longfellow Wrote His Best-Known Poems

BY HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH

What led to the writing of "Hiawatha," "Excelsior," "A Psalm of Life," "Evangeline." Told in the Christmas issue of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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A CHEAP LANTERN.

New! A Wheelman Was Enabled to Ride Home After Dark.

The law calls for a lighted lantern to be attached to each wheel after dark, but it does not say that the lantern must of necessity be made of metal and glass. The good old Chinese lantern may often come in useful in a case of emergency, during these nights when the lamp ordinance is so strictly enforced.

Being caught way up in Germantown after dark the other evening, a New York city rider was deeply puzzled to know how he was going to get along Broad street without being "pulled" for riding without a light. Having a lamp at home he was unwilling to go to the expense of a new one for that single occasion. While still wondering where he could put his wheel for the night his eyes fell on a number of fancy Chinese lanterns displayed in a store across the street. Inside of five minutes he had become the possessor of one and was on his way rejoicing.

According to the American Wheelman, New Yorkers go prepared for such eventualities. Being warned by a policeman that his "light was out," a wheelman who was riding along Broad street dismounted and made several ineffectual attempts to right the lamp, only to find that the reservoir leaked and that the oil had all escaped. Drawing an ordinary, small-sized, plaited paper Chinese lantern from his pocket, he inserted a piece of tallow candle, which he lighted, and then slipping the fine wire handle over one of the handle-bars, he vaulted into the saddle and rode off.

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At all grocery stores two sh. five cents a cake, and a larger convenient and economical for laundries. Grocer is out of it, insist on this.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

Published every Thursday, by
Badger & Manley,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1895.

TERMS.
\$1.50 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.00 IF NOT PAID
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF
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For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-
tions and seventy-two cents for each subse-
quent insertion.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
MR. C. S. AYER, our Agent, is now calling
upon our subscribers in the following county:
Mr. J. W. Keelson is now calling upon our
subscribers in Aroostook county.

Plucky Venezuela says she proposes
to fight for her rights, having the guns
and money to do it with. And Mr. John
Bull must keep his hands off.

No church or religious society in the
State is so active in temperance work
as the Catholic church. This was demon-
strated at the recent meeting in Bangor
of the Maine Catholic Temperance
Societies that insist upon total absten-
ence as the leading plank in their plat-
form.

In a letter received from Mrs. S. T.
Pickard of Portland, niece of the poet
Whittier, who owns the homestead at
Amesbury, Mass., the writer states that
the house will not be sold to be used as
a public memorial building, unless the
town or some reliable association is the
purchaser. It must also be kept intact,
as Whittier left it.

The missionaries of the American
Board, for whose protection the United
States cruiser Minneapolis is ordered to
Smyrna, are those of the Western Turkey
mission. Among them are: Miss Laura
T. Farnham, Newcastle, Me.; Rev.
Joseph K. Greene, D. D., Lewiston, Me.;
Mrs. Helen M. Herick, Meriden, N. H.;
Mrs. Fannie M. Newell, Portsmouth,
N. H.

Bank Examiner Timberlake has con-
tinued the suspension of the license of
the Granite State Provident Association
to do new business in this State for the
further term of 90 days, and the associa-
tion has agreed to observe the terms of
the agreement as it has in the last 60
days. The reason why the matter has
not finally been disposed of is the large
amount of work that the bank examiner
has had in connection with his regular
duties.

Hon. H. O. Stanley, the veteran fish
and game Commissioner, said the other
day: "There has been better sport this
season than before, and I think
there are, unquestionably, more deer to-
day in the State than there are sheep.
The low price of wool has, naturally,
depreciated the raising of sheep, and
many have been killed to satisfy the calls
of the inner man, rather than the needs
of the outer." We notice that one driver
has shipped 5400 sheep and lambs from
Aroostook this fall.

The reports from time to time this
fall have come up from the islands on
the coast of Maine, relative to suffering
among the fishermen, are constantly
corroborated by the crews of coasters
and snappers that have occasion to visit
those sea-girt homes. Of many cruel suf-
ferings no one on the mainland has ever
known. But this year the situation in
many places is far worse than ever before.
Many families are living in small, cold
huts, and have but little clothing or food.

President Burleigh, of the B. & A. R.
R., estimates that the potato crop of
Aroostook will be in the neighborhood of
ten million bushels, and that there will
be in the neighborhood of eight mil-
lion bushels to be shipped. The recent
reduction of three cents a bushel in
freight rates means a saving to the county
of \$240,000. Mr. Burleigh believes that
had it not been for competition this
reduction would not have been secured, so
that the county is to that extent the
gainer, and is getting a large percentage
of its railroad investment back.

These are days of remarkable progress
in the practice of medicine and surgery
and also of important discoveries in the
field of materia medica. If a new remedy
described at a meeting of New York doc-
tors Monday proves what is claimed for
it, it will be of the greatest value to the
medical profession. It is a combination
of salts—bromide, iodine and chlorine—
forming a new compound. To this is
added potash and other ingredients, and
the result is a fluid which is said to be
almost miraculous in its effects. The
doctor who described the new remedy
said he had cured five cases of consump-
tion with it, and it has proved equally
efficacious in other diseases. If the fluid
is really as powerful as it is said to be
there is comfort ahead for many suffer-
ers.

Some time ago occurred the arrest,
trial and sentence to imprisonment and
hard labor of five Seven Day Adventists
in Tennessee, whose only crime was
that they religiously observed the last
day of the week, instead of the first.
They were worthy, industrious farmers,
who obeyed the commands of God as
they understood them, and every other
ordinance of the State of Tennessee, ex-
cept that which commanded men to re-
frain from labor on Sunday. For ten
years they were persecuted by their
fellow citizens for their obedience to
the dictates of their own consciences,
and these persecutions falling of their
purpose, the law was invoked with the
result already stated. Recently friends
of these men managed to get their case
before a court in another than their own
county, and, after a hearing, the jury,
without leaving their seats, acquitted
them of crime. This ought to be, and
probably will, be the last case of that
kind in Tennessee. For its own honor,
the State should now reimburse these
men, who only stood upon their constitu-
tional rights, and who endured perse-
cution for conscience sake.

AT THE HOME BOARD.

To-day, all over the land, there will be
a flocking to the old homestead, to
celebrate with the old-time ardor and
enthusiasm the old but always new fes-
tival of Thanksgiving. What a host of
memories cluster around this little word,
as the years roll around—some pleasant,
others sad. There are the annual re-
unions of separated families returning to
the old home, to gather up the frag-
ments of incidents transpiring during the
year, and to recount all the bless-
ings with thankful hearts.

On this day many hearts are filled
with joy and gladness; benevolence
beams in every countenance; charity
reaps an abundant reward in the per-
formance of kindness and love, which
steals through the heart like the per-
fume of the alabaster box of old, to
bless and cheer all.

The aged, whose faltering footsteps
are bearing them down the western
declivity of life, feel that it is a day to
cheer and bless, and to unite more
firmly the hearts and affections of dear
children that were reared under the same
roof. To those in their youthful days
it is looked forward to as a day of
enjoyment and mirth, a holiday,
indeed.

We are all prone to be unthankful for
the blessings that have been showered
upon us by the bountiful hand of our
Heavenly Father. If we are only to
celebrate on this day the blessings which
we have enjoyed, the material welfare
experienced, then is the chief blessing
of the occasion lost. Our Puritan
ancestors, who brought with them the
ardor and its celebration across a wide
and tempestuous sea, into a savage and
unknown land, celebrated Thanksgiving
not as an occasion of rejoicing for the
prosperity which had attended them.

In every misfortune, every disaster, they
saw the hand of the Lord, and to them
Thanksgiving was an occasion when
hearty thanks were to be returned that
the hand of the Father had been no
more heavily laid upon them. Though
their numbers had been decimated by
famine, by savages, and the hardships
incident to a new and unaccustomed life
in a wilderness, they felt that the good
had outweighed the bad, and that even
in their adversity the mercy of Provi-
dence had been extended to them.

No matter what our lot may be, there
is something in Thanksgiving for all,
and it should be celebrated by each and
every one of us. Bad as the times have
been, grievous as are the misfortunes
that have befallen us, they might have
been far worse; and if from them the
lessons of faith and hope and charity
have been deduced, then indeed the day
may be fitly celebrated. To feel mis-
erable in the midst of tribulation may
be natural to mankind, but it is not in
accordance with the spirit of Thanksgiv-
ing, nor of the highest religious think-
ing. Let the people cease from brood-
ing over their misfortunes, and rejoice
that the good times are coming, and
are indeed here. Those who cele-
brate Thanksgiving in this spirit will
act in accordance with the spirit of its
origins and with the teachings of the
Scriptures.

Probate and Insolvency Blanks.
Last week Judge Peabody of Camber-
land county and Judge Stevens of Ken-
nebec appeared before the Governor and
Executive Council, to make a report of
the doings of the commission created by
the legislature at its last session, to pre-
pare uniform blanks and rules of pro-
cedure, for use in the Probate and In-
solvent courts. Heretofore each court
has had its own set of blanks and rules
of procedure, a state of things obviously
not the best. The report showed the
method of blanks which had been de-
vised, with other matters pertaining to
the commission. The results of the
work of the commission are represented
by two large volumes, and one small
book. In one of the large volumes,
making 470 pages, are printed the 173
forms of blanks for probate practice,
agreed upon by the commissioners. The
second volume is not so large, mak-
ing 204 pages, in which are 70 blanks of
the insolvency practice. The rules,
which are the same for both courts,
make a pamphlet of 21 pages. All the
blanks and rules have been approved by
the justices of the Supreme Court. The
use of the blanks is obligatory after two
years. Judge Peabody of Portland, in
reporting to the Governor and Council
for the commission, told how industri-
ously they have been at work since last
February. Finally they had unanim-
ously agreed upon a system in which the
Supreme Court had made only a few
slight changes. Judge Stevens also
made remarks on the same subject.

"As a Man Thinketh, So Is He."
An incident in the Probate Court, Ken-
nebec county, Tuesday forenoon, during
a hearing on a will case:

Lawyer Carleton addressing a witness,
who happens to be a Christian Science
doctor—"Then you say that if a man
thinks he has a disease, he has it?"
Doctor—"Yes, sir."

Carleton—"If a man thinks he has the
small pox, he has it?"
Doctor—"Most certainly."
And then the Court smiled!

To make a good road is one thing and
to keep it in good repair is quite another
thing. The fine roads in Europe are the
result of a splendid repair system where
every defect is promptly corrected, be-
fore it has time to cause serious damage
to the highway. A mud-hole is a dis-
ease centre that may spread ruin to a
whole highway.

A certain Maine parson, who was dis-
turbed by his choir during prayer time,
got even with them when he gave out
his closing hymn by adding: "I hope the
entire congregation will join in singing
this grand old hymn, and I know it will
choir will for I heard them humming it
during the prayer."

The steamer Kennebec carried about
125 passengers to Boston one trip last
week.

And now Prof. Small of Chicago Uni-
versity, formerly of Colby, has been
pithing into monophiles.

The Old Couples' Home at Bath will
be opened to-day (Thanksgiving day).

A CHANGE OF BASE.

When visiting the county of Aroostook
last summer, we tried to show some of
the leading farmers and business men
the necessity of doing something
besides raising potatoes for the starch
factories and for market. The time was
when this virgin soil was noted only for
the production of men, buckwheat, and
cedar shingles. The crop of men con-
tinues to be cultivated, but the shingles
and buckwheat have passed away as
leading commodities, and their places
filled by potatoes. This has since con-
tinued. Potatoes, and nothing but pota-
toes, until the eye wearies of looking
upon the wide-spreading acres of tubers.
Mark Twain said: "Put your eggs in one
basket, and watch that basket." The
great humorist became financially
wrecked by following his own advice.
So the people of Aroostook have made
the same mistake; and now, before it is
too late, they should turn their attention
to diversified industries.

We are glad to see the indications
that the people there are waking up to
this fact. A recent number of the *Star-
Herald* says that "what Aroostook
farmers need to do is to raise grain,
butter, pork and meat sufficient at least
for home consumption, to narrow the
acreage of potatoes planted within
reasonable limits, to hazard less in the
use of costly commercial fertilizers, and,
finally, to buy only what they see their
way clear to pay for, and what proper
economy warrants them in.

The present stringency and hard
times are most directly due, of course,
to the peculiarly unfavorable conditions
of the season, but past mistakes and
mismanagement are a large factor in
making the situation more acute. How
many notes are there among our farmers,
causing no end of squirming and twist-
ing to meet them, given for something
which might easily have been dispensed
with, for some luxury, or ill-advised
purchase directly contrary to a sound
and sensible economy? Aroostook
farmers have waded waist deep into
debt within the past two years, relying
on the blind luck of a big crop and a
big price, where they could easily
avoided going over their heads.

Aroostook farmers are industrious,
hard-working and progressive. They
have enjoyed for years a speciality, which
has made Aroostook farming prosperity
the talk and wonder of New England.
They have been in the way of coin-
ing dollars out of the soil in a way that
would bring their brethren in less
favored farming sections a veritable
revelation of sudden wealth, but in most
cases they have found the dollars
altogether too slippery to hold on to.
They have got away from them in a
hundred ways over and above the actual
demands of living.

"The future course of Aroostook farm-
ers needs to be more conservative all
around. They need to bring their farm-
ing operations nearer to the basis of a
safe and legitimate business. No one
will venture the assertion that the past
year has been of this character, for the
abandonment of dairying, raising of
grain, pork and other meats, and the
planting of potatoes in tracts of fifty
to a hundred acres, manured by phosphate,
is merely in the line of almost crazy
hazard and speculation. Let Aroostook
farmers turn over a new leaf, and while
they let potatoes still head the list of
crops, let them write down other crops
to be raised, and other branches of hus-
bandry in due proportion."

Death of Col. James W. Welch.
Col. James W. Welch of this city died
in New York City, Saturday morning,
of apoplexy. He had been ill a few days,
but was able to be at his place of busi-
ness the previous day.

James W. Welch was born at Bath,
Me., July 1829. He received in the
schools of that city the rudiments of a
common school education. He married
Margaret Ellen Merritt of Bath, Nov. 21,
1850. He entered into business and con-
tinued to reside in Bath until 1854, when
he removed to Augusta, entering into
business with the late Stephen Deering,
in the manufacture and sale of patents.

Stimulated by the spirit of patriotism,
at the breaking out of the Rebellion he
volunteered his services, entering the 19th
Maine Regiment, as Captain of Company
G. He received a bullet wound in the
head at the battle of Gettysburg, from
the effects of which it is believed he
never fully recovered. He continued
with his regiment, and for gallant and
meritorious conduct, was promoted to
Major. At the battle of Spottsylvania
he was wounded in the leg, and for gal-
lant conduct in the field was again pro-
moted, this time to the rank of colonel,
taking the place of Col. Selden Conner,
who was promoted to General. Colonel
Welch was with his regiment in every
battle until a short time before the close
of the Rebellion, when, on account of
the serious nature of his wounds, he was
compelled to resign and return home.

For fifteen months he was in the oil busi-
ness in Western Pennsylvania, and then
became connected with the extensive
pulp manufacturing establishment of
F. W. Devoe & Co. in New York, as its
chemist and colorist, a very responsible
position. He continued there until his
death.

His fond and affectionate wife, who
has been the inspiration of his homes,
both here and in New York, survives
him. His married life was one of singu-
lar happiness, and was blessed with a
family of 11 children, seven of whom are
now living.

The announcement of Col. Welch's
sudden death came to the community
with a great shock. Not only is the im-
mediate family stricken with this over-
powering sorrow, but their grief is shared
by a sympathetic people who knew and
loved him. A good man, a true and
faithful husband and father, a loyal and
brave soldier, who responded promptly
to his country's call, a citizen full of in-
terest in public affairs, has gone to his
rest.

He was a man of retiring disposition,
scholarly and artistic in his tastes, as
the walls and library of his elegant home
on State street will fully attest. Un-
questionably in his manner, he stood
high among his associates, neighbors
and fellow citizens. The dream of his
life was to spend his last and declining
days in this, the city of his love, and in
the charming home, sanctified by filial
affection and beautified by the work of
his hand and brain. But Providence
designed it otherwise, and amid our
blinding tears and disappointed hopes,
we bend in sweet resignation.

John B. Curtis of Portland is one of
the largest land owners in Nebraska.
One of his pastures in that State is eight
miles long by five miles wide, and is
fenced in.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Close of the Meeting at Worcester, Mass.
At Wednesday morning's session T. R.
Smith of Ohio reported from the com-
mittee on good of the order, favoring the
resolution offered by State Master Voor-
hees of Oregon that United States pos-
tage charges be not reduced until free
mail delivery has been secured for rural
districts.

The committee on co-operation report-
ed, recommending the continuance of all
efforts on this line in buying and selling.
The committee believes that through co-
operative trading many of the sources of
profit which now go into the pockets
of others might be saved to the farmers.
The Grange is urged to foster this plan
of buying and selling to a greater extent
than ever.

The discussion of the principles of co-
operation developed a hearty and vigor-
ous sentiment in favor of efforts where-
by the Western producer could reach the
Eastern consumer with his products at
less rates than can now be obtained.

The question of the next meeting place
for the National Grange was taken up at
the afternoon session, and finally re-
ferred to the Executive Committee, with
preference to be given to Denver, Colo.,
as the place for the meeting in 1896.

The further consideration of the Agri-
cultural Committee's report was next
proceeded with. No agreement could be
arrived at.

The evening session witnessed the re-
sumption of the discussion of the minor-
ity report of the Committee on Agricul-
ture. After a spirited debate the ques-
tion of substituting the minority report
for the majority report was put and lost.
The question of accepting the majority
report of the committee was carried, and
thus the National Grange has refused to
indorse the so-called Lubin policy.

On Thursday the principal business
was the consideration of and action upon
the report presented by the committee
appointed to confer with representatives
of different commercial, shipping and
industrial interests.

State Master Wiggins of Maine, read-
ing from the report, which is the ad-
dress to the American people, with
resolutions attached, moved that the
following portion of the report be
adopted:

**To the American People and the Con-
gress of the United States:** At a con-
ference of representatives of chambers
of commerce, boards of trade and dele-
gates of Farmers' National Congress,
and other commercial organizations
from the various sections of the Union,
and delegates of the National Grange,
Patrons of Husbandry, under the
auspices of the National Grange, Wor-
cester, Mass., Nov. 14, 1895, the follow-
ing resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Agricultural staples, being
exports, cannot be protected by a tariff
on imports, as are manufactures, and
American ships in the foreign trade,
being built of partly protected material
and under protected wages, are at a
disadvantage in the world's competition
with ships constructed and operated in
cheap labor or free trade countries;

Resolved by this conference, That this
depressed condition demands the enact-
ment of such legislation as will put both
these great industries upon a footing of
equality with those now specially fos-
tered by the government.

Resolved, That we call upon Congress
to equalize the protective system by ex-
tending the agricultural staples and
American shipping in the foreign trade
to which just measure of protection to which
they are entitled, so long as protection is
the controlling and public policy of the
nation.

Resolved, That we recommend to the
consideration of the Congress of the
United States, and to the American
people what is known as the "Lubin
proposition," for the protection of
American agriculture and shipping in the
foreign trade.

The motion to adopt prevailed.
It was moved that the two succeeding
paragraphs be so amended as to read:
The "Lubin proposition," by its ad-
vocates, claimed to be for the protection
of American agricultural staples, a por-
tion of which are exported, by the pay-
ment of a bounty by the federal govern-
ment upon such exports and the protec-
tion of the American shipping in the for-
eign trade, to the end that all industries
in the United States which, in any man-
ner, compete with the cheaper labor of
foreign countries may be protected
equally with such industries as are now
protected by a tariff on imports.

For 76 years a similar policy was in
successful operation in Great Britain, and
it only ceased when that nation no longer
exported agricultural staples, after which
the tariff upon imports protected her
agriculturalists until the repeal of what
is known as the "corn laws."

In the original report the line reads
"The Lubin proposition is for the pro-
tection," etc.

The motion to adopt as amended pre-
vailed.

It was further moved that the follow-
ing portion of the report be not adopted:
It is believed that the enactment into
laws of this proposition will have the
effect of making steadily profitable the
pursuit of agricultural employment and
replace present threatened disaster to
our farm-owning population by pros-
perity, the result of which will be an
equally beneficial effect upon our great
manufacturing industries, which are so
vitaly dependent upon our farming popu-
lation for the purchase of their prod-
ucts, and it will be a stimulus for ship-
ping in the foreign trade a stimulus to
the tariff upon imports, such an extent
that our own home-built, home-manned
and American owned vessels shall once
more carry the larger share of our foreign
commerce, thereby creating a much
greater home market for American farm
and factory products among those en-
gaged in shipping and the retention in
the United States of the many millions
of dollars which we now expend annually
to enrich foreign ship owners and ship-
builders.

The motion as made prevailed.
It was further moved that the follow-
ing portion of the report: "We earnestly
urge upon the American people, and the
Congress of the United States, the early
and favorable consideration of
such measures on the lines here indi-
cated, and as shall give prosperity to all
American industries by equitable pro-
tection," be amended by striking out the
words "on the lines here indicated and."

The motion prevailed, and thus the re-
port of the Conference Committee was
adopted as here indicated.

Pure and simple, the action taken by
the Grange was another chapter
in the contest of the friends and ad-
vocates of the Lubin proposition to have
the same adopted by the Grange, and, as
a result, it would seem that the Lubin

proposition again met defeat, so far as
having the official endorsement of the
Grange is concerned.

The officers-elect were installed by
Secretary Hutchinson of the New Hamp-
shire State Grange, and at the conclusion
of this ceremony the final adjournment
was reached.

WAYSIDE NOTES.

**Who keeps his eyes and ears open, sees
and hears much to approve as well as con-
demn.**

Laws, however good they may be, are
a poor substitute for personal activity.
It is well to recognize this fact, for
while laws are necessary, the full force
of influence from moral, upright men
is more so. Laws cannot execute them-
selves, and as their execution falls upon
individuals, the measure of their re-
straining influence must be that of the
active man and woman in society. The
trouble to-day is that too many wait for
the laws to execute themselves.

Dr. Parkhurst said lately what every
honest heart will echo: "Christian
fidelity means patriotism just as much
as it does piety; means being a good
citizen just as much as it does being a
good church member."

"Ben," said the old colored deacon to
his son, "you's a-gwine out now inter
de great wicked world."

"Yes, suh!"
"Do you wants ter heed my exwise?"
"Yes, suh!"

"Well, dis is erbout all I got ter say
ter you: Don't go in de poultry busi-
ness when de moon is shinin'; an
always be sho'n keep in de front part
er de world's dirty Constitution."

There is a sad side to the story of in-
solvent cases in Aroostook, as told by
the *Star Herald*. The farmers there
have gone wild over the potato crop,
spending yearly more and more for com-
mercial fertilizers until, in the enormous
yield the present year, all over the coun-
try, prices have dropped below cost of
production, and there is not the where-
with to pay for the fertilizer. For years
a warning voice has gone out from the
more conservative, but the lesson must
needs be taught by experience as every-
where else. In the end it will bring
blessing in the form of more diversified
work. Aroostook has tremendous possi-
bilities outside of the potato crop. The
way is now open to learn what some of
these are.

The grasping tendency of corporations
and the necessity for individual watch-
fulness are two facts not to be over-
looked in these days of sharp competi-
tion. Personal rights and liberties come
only as the result of eternal vigilance.

Gov. Hoar is reported as saying that
"Degeneracy follows where men are en-
gaged in simply producing and shipping
milk." Another, commenting on the
statement, says: "Men who use duller
facilities inefficiently, like an unroll-
ed plant or unexercised body, dry up
and shrivel." With both the thought is
that only when man is engaged in labor
which calls into active and constant use
the highest qualities of mind, is there
hope for growth. Is this true to the ex-
tent indicated?

A mother's love is the most far-reach-
ing thing in the world. It has followed
many a wayward son to the verge of hell,
only to be trampled upon, yet it never
falters or fails. Surely the greatest
thing in the world is love.

Dr. Talmage sums up the work of the
author of America in the following char-
acteristic manner:

"Dr. Smith set 'National Independence'
to music. He was the Charles Wesley
and Isaac Watts of patriotic hymnology.
Good, generous, splendid soul, he has
gone up into the companionship of the
mighty ones who helped form American
institutions. His hymn was won many
battles. It will be sung all around the
world until the last chain of oppression
shall be broken and the last injustice
overthrown. What a grand thing that
the nation some months ago, at a great
reception, acknowledged his services,
and did not wait to put in an epitaph,
thanking him for his services, and saying
that he was a man of peace and a whole
graveyard of garlands for a man departed."

Dogging Deer in Defiance of Law.

A large and powerful deer swam the
Kennebec River at Brit's gully, in this
city, and proceeded up over the land of
Charles Thomas, and disappeared.

Three dogs were in full pursuit, a large
black and white one, and two smaller
ones, fully black. The deer was pur-
sued from the ledge in rear of the State
House, and the dogs ran in full pursuit
in an easterly direction toward the river.
When the deer took to the water the
dogs also plunged in, but turned back.
Had the gentle puppies reached the
east shore, there was a large luncheon
of lead just spoiling for them. No
doubt more than one deer has bit the
dust, being pursued by dogs in this
vicinity. Those who know about these
matters should promptly report to the
proper authorities, so that justice can
be done. Our game laws should be
rigidly and impartially enforced.

Dr. Smith's Will.
The will of Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., the
author of "America" was filed for pro-
bate in Boston, Friday. The entire es-
tate, valued at \$45,000, is left to the wife
of the testator. Upon the death of Mrs.
Smith \$2,000 goes to the American Bapt-
ist Missionary Union, \$1,000 to the Rich-
mond Baptist Theological Seminary to
found the S. F. Smith scholarship, \$5,000
to be divided among the relatives, and if
there is any residue it is left equally be-
tween the American Baptist Union and
the trustees of Colby University, Water-
ville, Me.

In a pauper's grave in the old cemetery
in the town of Moscow, Somerset county,
one of Maine's oldest burying grounds,
lie the remains of David Decker, a mem-
ber of the famous "Boston tea party." Decker
drifted into Maine after the close
of the war with England, and for a time
lived in the west part of Moscow, near
the brook that bears his name.

Secretary S. F. Emerson, of the Som-
erset Pomona, attended his one hundredth
Pomona meeting at Pittsfield, Nov. 12th.
At ninety-three of these meetings he has
performed the duties of Secretary. He
has not missed a regular meeting, and
but one special, for the past seven years.

Starch factories at Mars Hill have all
closed for the season, and lots of pota-
toes still lie in the farmers' hands. What
we want, says the *Aroostook Republican*,
is more factories or less potatoes.

The late Louise H. Libbey, widow

CITY NEWS.

—Everybody to-day is on the Turkey
mission.

—Union services Thursday forenoon
at the Unitarian church. Preaching by
the pastor.

—Natalie King of this city has filed
her petition for the benefits of the in-
voluntary act.

—John N. Erskine, grocer on State
street, has made an assignment to Fred
W. Spencer and Joseph Williamson, Jr.

—On Monday, Chas. L. Marston, while
unloading heavy iron beams from a
freight car, jammed his hand so badly
that he may lose a finger.

—John B. White, the gatekeeper at the
Winthrop street crossing fell, Tues-
day morning, while at work on his gate,
breaking his right forearm, at the wrist.

—The long looked for steel shelves
for the Lithgow Library have arrived
and are being put in place. The build-
ing will soon be ready for the dedicatory
services.

—The person who attempted, the other
evening, to mail a letter in one of

Items of Maine News.

Reductions have been made in insurance rates at Bath. H. H. Newton has been appointed postmaster at Branch, and F. W. Otis at West Bangor.

James B. Miller of Rockland has been granted a patent on a shackle for vessel chains.

William R. Kor, Postmaster of Calais, who has been one of the most respected men in the city, is short in his accounts \$300.

John Chaplin, one of Orono's old and respected citizens, died Monday. Mr. Chaplin was 80 years and 10 months of age.

Mr. John W. Willis of West Falls, aged 86 years, was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock last week, to Mrs. Mary T. Perham, aged 60 years.

Parties from New York have been in Green's Landing the past week looking over the granite piles, with a view toward buying.

Among the guests at a social gathering in Bangor, recently, were four gentlemen whose ages aggregated three hundred and twenty years.

Joseph Dolan, who met with the recent painful accident at the railroad station in Bangor, is so far improved as to be out on crutches.

Watt M. Huff, a widely known contractor and builder, a resident of Norridgewock for many years, died Thursday morning. The cause was pneumonia.

Dr. Arthur Webster Shortell of Lewiston, found dead in his bed at his home on Pine street, Lewiston, Saturday morning, when the maid went to call him to breakfast. His age was about 25.

The Daniel Warkentien, owned by Charles Kilburn, was recently entered by burglars. It is not possible now to relate the loss, as Mr. Kilburn is in New York.

Timothy McDonald of Presque Isle, of the Aroostook Lumber Co., died on Thursday from inflammation of the kidneys. His death casts a gloom over the whole community.

William Carville, aged 27, Lewiston, was found dead in his room, Friday, shot through the head. It is supposed that he was examining a revolver and was accidentally discharged.

The selectmen of Phippsburg voted, Saturday, to offer a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of the two men who robbed Alvin D. Getchell of that town, recently.

There are now 74 prisoners in Bangor jail. The sentence of Rev. Mr. Luce, who was committed from Brownville on a nine months' sentence for larceny, expired last week, but he is still in jail, being too sick to leave the hospital.

Mr. D. N. Elliot of Bangor, Maine, recently lost about a hundred dollars in a watch. Suspicion fell on a man who disappeared after seeing Mrs. Elliot place a large roll of bills in the secretary.

The body of James E. Wooster, captain of the tugboat William Hinds, was recovered from the water at Calais, Saturday night. It is supposed that he fell from the wharf while fishing. He had a wife and four children.

George Chick of South Berwick, the victim of an accident at the Cochecho Farm, Dover, N. H., last Friday, died at midnight, Sunday, without regaining consciousness. He leaves a widow and four children.

Judge Andrew P. Wiswell of Ellsworth will preside at the December term of the Supreme Court for Aroostook county, which will convene in Caribou, Tuesday, December 3. There are 470 cases on the docket, and rather a busy term is indicated.

Levi G. Hanson, a prominent citizen of Biddeford, and one of the oldest members of the First Baptist church, died Sunday morning, after a long illness, at his home, 100 Commercial street. He was 82 years of age.

Manager Thomas, of the Union Shoe Company of Ellsworth, states that his concern has just received orders which will permit him running the factory to the end of the year. He has been daily giving employment to one hundred hands. He will also add some new machinery. The goods manufactured here are medium grade shoes.

F. P. Davis of Farmington met with a singular accident while at King-Bartlett camp the past summer. He stuck a knife into the first joint of the middle finger on his right hand, and the wound did not heal internally. Since his finger was amputated at the joint, and the wound is now doing well.

The grading on the Ashland branch is nearly completed, and 21 miles of rails are laid on the lower end of the line. When the bridge is built over Squaw Pond, the inhabitants of Ashland will feel that the road is finished, and will rejoice accordingly. Work on the depot is being pushed rapidly forward.

The work of the late Miss Louise Howland of Bangor, Mass., provides several legacies for Maine people. Miss Howland willed Mrs. Harriet Conner, a resident of Bangor, the Maine State College, and her mother's name, \$3000; to May M. Fernald of Dover, \$1000; and to Almyra C. Darguin and Elizabeth C. Darguin of Deering, \$1000 each.

Joseph C. Weymouth of Saco, during the past summer, had many sheep killed by dogs, which the State has granted a large sum of money to pay for the loss. The dogs were found to belong to Agent Page. The dogs were never before known to attack sheep, and promised to pay all damages, as the dog is a good hunter.

General Daniel White, who was for many years a prominent figure in the military service of Maine and in political and business circles of Bangor, died in Bangor, Sunday, at the age of 97 years. General White was born in Winterville, N. H., in 1800.

In 1828, at the outbreak of the war he immediately took part in the preparations for the country's defense, and from the first to the last of the Rebellion, and his record was a splendid one.

Charles Weston, who borrowed a rifle at Old Town, Saturday, and shot himself in the left eye, dying almost immediately, was until a short time ago an inmate of the insane hospital. His friends were but he died Saturday morning, and the railroad track where some boys with a rifle passed. He borrowed the rifle and was shot at a mark but turned it quickly upon himself.

The State's presentation of the christening gift to the new battleship Maine, which took place in Portland, Tuesday, was an occasion of exceeding interest, and was attended by a large gathering of prominent citizens of Portland and neighboring cities. The exercises took place at City Hall, the speech of presentation being made by Gov. Cleveland. The gift of the State is a silver service, with a banquet at the Falmouth House.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Maine Agricultural Society, the following resolutions were adopted:

Think

Before you decide to buy a medicine, that the large majority of all the diseases which afflict mankind, originate in or are promoted by impure blood.

Remember

That the best blood medicine before the public—the one which accomplishes the greatest cures, has the largest sale—in fact the One True Blood Purifier—is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Therefore, get Hood's and Only Hood's.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. U.S.A.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic.

the Wiscasset & Quebec Railroad, held at Wiscasset, Saturday, these directors were chosen: Richard T. Rundlett, Henry Ingalls, William D. Patterson, Lewis Libby, Albert M. Carr, Solomon C. Hopkins, Thomas C. Inamora, Ora Crosby, Everett B. Besse. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, the following officers were chosen: Richard T. Rundlett, President and General Manager; William D. Patterson, Clerk and Treasurer.

A gentleman who has been in the northern part of Cumberland county for several days, says that a regular reign of terror exists there on account of the recent burglaries. From Gorham all up the country to Harrison and Oldfield, the burglars have been at work. At Bridgton they simply possessed the town for quite a time, using their revolvers wherever necessary. So great is the alarm that the people in the vicinity of Bridgton and North Bridgton are organizing for mutual protection and cooperation in keeping watch in those villages large enough to tempt the burglars.

The general superintendent complains with good reason that the appropriations made by the last congress of a uniform rate of \$1000 per annum as compensation for the district superintendents, reducing the salaries of eight of them from \$1800 to \$1600, and increasing those of four from \$1500 to \$1800, works an injustice. He shows that the duties of these officers are of great importance and responsibility, and that they are required to furnish bonds ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000; he considers that \$1800 per annum is none too large a salary for each. He also deprecates the difference in the rates of compensation paid to the superintendent—\$5 a month to those serving eight and a half months or less, and only \$60 to those serving a longer period. This causes a discrimination in favor of the men employed on the lakes as against those serving on the ocean coasts. He mentions that the law of 1892, which paid \$65 per month to all surfmen, was no more than just, and that it should be restored, and he is right.

Milk in Massachusetts.

Hon. John W. Deering and Dr. Bailey of the State Cattle Commission, returned home, Monday, from Providence, R. I., where they had been in attendance upon the semi-annual meeting of the New England Cattle Commission. The meeting was fully attended, and interstate regulations agreed upon, which will much facilitate the movement of cattle and the control of dairy products.

The Massachusetts board have condemned and destroyed 1300 head of cattle since June 10th of the present year, and since the recent alarming developments in the Boice head of Short-horns, 31 out of 40 being diseased, and three persons having supposed to have contracted consumption from drinking the milk from the herd. The commissioners from propose to turn the supply of Massachusetts, which comes to them largely from surrounding New England States, and as soon as new regulations can be perfected, no milk will be allowed to be put upon the markets that is not from tested herds. It was the universal testimony of all the commissioners that by no other means can the disease be absolutely and correctly interpreted except by tuberculin tests. The next meeting of the association will be held at Barndon, Vt., in May, 1896.

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These figures tell a story of great achievements by our hardy surfmen, but they convey no idea whatever of the terrible dangers encountered in their doing, or of the tolls of life of these men in their nightly solitary patrol of the desolate beaches, or of their exposure to all the heavy storms of the winter and early spring months.

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The general superintendent complains with good reason that the appropriations made by the last congress of a uniform rate of \$1000 per annum as compensation for the district superintendents, reducing the salaries of eight of them from \$1800 to \$1600, and increasing those of four from \$1500 to \$1800, works an injustice. He shows that the duties of these officers are of great importance and responsibility, and that they are required to furnish bonds ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000; he considers that \$1800 per annum is none too large a salary for each. He also deprecates the difference in the rates of compensation paid to the superintendent—\$5 a month to those serving eight and a half months or less, and only \$60 to those serving a longer period. This causes a discrimination in favor of the men employed on the lakes as against those serving on the ocean coasts. He mentions that the law of 1892, which paid \$65 per month to all surfmen, was no more than just, and that it should be restored, and he is right.

Milk in Massachusetts.

Hon. John W. Deering and Dr. Bailey of the State Cattle Commission, returned home, Monday, from Providence, R. I., where they had been in attendance upon the semi-annual meeting of the New England Cattle Commission. The meeting was fully attended, and interstate regulations agreed upon, which will much facilitate the movement of cattle and the control of dairy products.

The Massachusetts board have condemned and destroyed 1300 head of cattle since June 10th of the present year, and since the recent alarming developments in the Boice head of Short-horns, 31 out of 40 being diseased, and three persons having supposed to have contracted consumption from drinking the milk from the herd. The commissioners from propose to turn the supply of Massachusetts, which comes to them largely from surrounding New England States, and as soon as new regulations can be perfected, no milk will be allowed to be put upon the markets that is not from tested herds. It was the universal testimony of all the commissioners that by no other means can the disease be absolutely and correctly interpreted except by tuberculin tests. The next meeting of the association will be held at Barndon, Vt., in May, 1896.

Maine Pedagogical Society's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Maine Pedagogical Society will be held in Bangor, December 20th, 27th and 28th. The programme, now in preparation, will be an interesting one. Alexander Everett Frye of Boston will be present and lecture on "Teaching Geography." Mr. George H. Martin of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, will lecture, taking for his subject, "American Education, a Character Sketch." The Rev. J. M. Frost of Bangor will speak of "The Public School from the Parents' Standpoint." Mr. N. A. Luce will discuss "Educational Ends as a Preparation for Right Living." Papers will be presented by Mr. W. H. Dresser of Ellsworth, Mrs. Helen B. C. Beedy, Miss Katherine Halliday of Gorham; Miss Julia Swift of Farmington; Miss Amy R. Whittier of Bangor, and Miss Nellie Harvey of Castine. There will be no free entertainment. The railroads will sell round trip tickets for one fare. The full programme will be published early in December.

Bad State of Things.

Rev. J. T. Johnson, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Jefferson City, Mo., who has just returned from a three months' tour of Turkey and the Holy Land, Sunday night in a sermon on Armenian troubles, made the sensational statement that American Minister Terrell ought to be hanged.

He declared Mr. Terrell had joined the Mohammedan church and was aiding the persecution and killing of Christians. Instead of protecting them, he reported to the papers, and that Mr. Terrell prevented true reports from being sent out by sending out false reports himself.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, and his entire party of 34 members, have signed a petition to President Cleveland, begging him to remove Terrell.

The Boston Globe says: "The pigskin season having closed, the sheepskin season begins, and now cometh the winter of discontent for the students in our high schools and colleges."

For The Saving of Life.

That invaluable corps of men, the life-savers along our coasts, has done splendid work during the past year. The annual report of the superintendent gives the following summaries:

At the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 251 stations, 184 being on the Atlantic, 38 on the lakes, 13 on the Pacific and 1 at the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky.

The results of all the disasters during the fiscal year were as follows:

Total number of disasters, 675; total value of property involved, \$10,735,175; total value of property saved, \$9,320,296; total value of property lost, \$1,504,910; total number of persons involved, 5829; total number of persons lost, 26; total number of shipwrecked persons succored at stations, 803; total number of day's succor afforded, 2232; number of vessels totally lost, 73.

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